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CONTROL OF POLIOMYELITIS IN CONNECTICUT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

From a circular issued by the State Board of Health of Connecticut.

First. Upon the landing or arrival in a community of a child under the age of 16 years from New York, the name of said child with New York address and date of leaving New York should be secured, as well as the proposed residence in Connecticut.

Second. All children arriving from New York not having certificates of examination by New York physicians of recent date should be examined. This examination should be supplemented at frequent intervals for a period of 20 days from the date of leaving New York, or until such time as the health officer is satisfied that the child is probably not infected. Health officers are not under obligations to accept New York certificates.

Third. All children arriving in any town in the State not in condition of good health, or who later show signs of illness of any nature should be held under observation or quarantine until a positive diagnosis is determined.

Fourth. Health officers have the authority to quarantine all suspicious and positive cases and to incur the expense necessary to maintain such quarantine, and to make or have made such physical examinations as they deem necessary.

Fifth. Health officers may quarantine any one from *any* infected city or town whom they believe to be possibly infected whether ill or not.

Sixth. Positive cases should be reported by telephone to the State board of health at once, and should assistance be desired, it should be so stated.

Seventh. Physicians should be urged by the health officer to report all suspicious cases promptly, and the citizens of a community should be advised against panic, but should be urged to improve sanitary conditions and to follow such suggestions as the health officer may make from time to time.

Eighth. Where New York children are present in a community, the attendance by children at theaters, churches, and other public indoor gatherings should be discouraged. The exact mode of transmission of this disease has not as yet been determined, but it is known that the secretions from the nose and mouth of the afflicted contain the germs of the disease. It is therefore possible that transmission may be by dust, flies, fleas, household pets, common drinking cups and towels, family handkerchiefs, and by kissing among children. The public should be warned of these dangers.